

“Exoperidium breaking into very small flakes, which usually dry up and remain attached to the inner peridium. . . . At least in our herbarium specimens, this is a very constant character. . . . Endoperidium. . . . usually rough with adnate scales, remains of the exoperidium.”

(Lloyd, Myc. Notes, No. 13 (1903), pp. 123 & 126.)

“The outer peridium of *Mitremyces* is of the nature of a more or less gelatinous volva, . . . . It presents three types. In *cinnabarinus*, *insignis* and *lutescens*, it separates from the endoperidium leaving the latter relatively smooth. In *Ravenelii*, *Tylerii*, *orirubra* and *Junghuhni* it breaks into areas and dries more or less as scales on the endoperidium. In *fuscus* it falls off as a cap.”

(Lloyd, Myc. Notes, No. 20 (1905), p. 238.)

In essentials, my own observations at Falls Church confirm those of Professor Beardsley. In dry weather, at least, the exoperidium is not noticeably gelatinous. It is thinnest near the foot-stalks, and thickest in a zone around the mouth. As a result of this differentiation the lower part has too little tensile strength to cohere when shrinkage takes place at maturity. Instead, it breaks into small patches which adhere to the endoperidium,—a character well shown by herbarium specimens. The upper part, however, is thicker and tougher, so that it tears away entire from the upper third or fourth of the endoperidium and drops off as a cap, or as a stellately laciniate plate, leaving a glabrous zone around the mouth. There was a detached cap lying near each mature plant in the colony of *Colostoma Ravenelii* at Falls Church. The brilliant coloring of these caps, inside up on the green moss, was what attracted my attention to the colony. They are vermilion at the center, surrounded by strongly contrasting yellow.

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PLANTS NEW TO VERMONT.—The Vermont Botanical Club held a two day's field meeting July 6–7, 1909, with headquarters at Burlington. The first day was given to Au Sable Chasm, New York, and the second day to the interesting botanizing regions about Burlington, *viz*: the sandy beaches and rocky bluffs of Lake Champlain, the old river bed at High Bridge, and Woodwardia Pond at Fort Ethan Allen.

The last day, along the Rutland Railroad tracks a clump of perhaps a dozen plants of the low hop clover, *Trifolium procumbens* L., was found by myself. Mr. George L. Kirk later reported the finding of one plant of this clover in the lumber yards, on the same trip.

Later in July, I found six good-sized plants of a western evening primrose, *Oenothera serrulata* Nutt., along the same track. These two are plants new to the state.

A new station for the meadow rue, *Thalictrum confine* Fernald, reported by Dr. J. A. Cushman from North Hero<sup>1</sup> and found at Gardner's Island, Lake Champlain, by Mr. Kirk, was rediscovered at Burlington Bay the second day of September. Prof. M. L. Fernald, to whom I sent specimens, says, "It is singularly undeveloped for this season of the year. On the St. John and the St. Lawrence, it flowers in June and July and the fruit is usually too ripe to collect by the middle of August. It will be interesting to know whether it develops good fruit at this season of the year."

The latter part of September *Gypsophila muralis* L. and *Sedum telephioides* Michx. were found in Colchester. The first was abundant in what seemed to have been a garden or cultivated place and of the last one clump had escaped to the roadside. Both were growing in sandy soil.—NELLIE F. FLYNN, Burlington, Vermont.

A REMARKABLE FORM OF *KALMIA LATIFOLIA*.—While returning from a botanical excursion with members of the Springfield Botanical Club in June, 1907, the writer with others noticed a curious form of *Kalmia* growing beside the road in Leverett not far from Mt. Toby. The corolla, instead of being of the customary saucer shape, was divided completely into five or more narrowly linear or in some cases even thread-shaped petals, giving the plant a unique appearance.

Some years ago a similar plant was discovered by Miss Bryant at South Deerfield. These were submitted to Dr. Asa Gray, who described them under the title "Dialysis with Staminody in *Kalmia latifolia*," in the *American Naturalist*, Vol. IV, pages 373 and 374, 1871.

Prof. C. S. Sargent, in "Garden and Forest," Vol. II, pages 452 and 453, also describes and figures this curious monstrosity, which was procured from Deerfield and cultivated in the Arnold Arboretum.

<sup>1</sup> Vt. Bot. Cl. Bull. iii. 54 (1908).